

## Preparedness pays off: On Cyclone Biparjoy

India **escaped** the **fury** of the cyclone, Biparjoy, because of early warnings from the **India Meteorological Department**

A **potent** cyclonic storm, Biparjoy, **swept** through Gujarat and parts of Rajasthan last week and while it did cause **noticeable** destruction to the **infrastructure**, **scores of** injuries and cattle deaths, there have been only two reported **casualties**. The India Meteorological Department began issuing its first reports on the cyclone's **trajectory** as early as June 8, and by June 11, the agency first indicated that the storm would not **bypass** India, as previously **estimated**, but would **likely** sharply **swing** towards **coastal** Saurashtra, Gujarat. The storm was also categorised as falling in the 'very severe' category — average wind speeds of over 115 kmph. The four days of **lead time** and an estimate of its **strength** gave enough time for district authorities in Gujarat to begin **evacuating** people — nearly 1,00,000 **people** in the **coastal** regions of the States **were** moved to **shelters** and close to 30 central and State disaster relief teams were kept ready. The railways cancelled several trains and fishermen too received advance warnings of the cyclone's impact, that kept them away from the sea.

There were **power outages** in 1,092 villages, about 5,120 electricity poles were **knocked down** and an estimated 186 transformers and 2,502 **feeders** were damaged in the Saurashtra-Kutch region. While shops and **establishments** have **reportedly** re-opened, a full return to **normalcy** is still awaited. **Experience** from recent years **shows** that cyclones, whether in the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea, and their expected impact can be **precisely gauged** only 36-60 hours ahead. While a greater lead time should **in theory** mean more time for preparation, the nature of coastal infrastructure, **inefficient** communication networks and **livelihood** patterns, combined with the natural fury that cyclones **bring about**, mean that there are limits to **precautionary** measures. A **cyclone** in 1998, that **struck** Gujarat, reportedly **killed** nearly 3,000 people, and it can be safely said that India has moved beyond that **era**. However, there are newer threats **on the horizon**. Several studies warn that **the Arabian Sea**, **thanks to** the effects of **global warming**, **is** likely to be the **fountainhead** of many more severe cyclones. Frequent **evacuation** cannot be implemented as a permanent policy **intervention** and efforts must be made to ensure that **coastal-regulation-zone norms** that prescribe the kind of structures permissible at specific distances from the **shoreline must** be strictly implemented. The **dwellings** of rural, coastal **inhabitants** must be **strengthened** and natural **bulwarks** such as **mangroves** at **wetlands** must be **buttressed** for improved **resilience**. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Preparedness** (noun) – alertness, preparation, awareness, carefulness, readiness, तत्परता
2. **Pay off** (phrasal verb) – (of a course of action) yield good results; succeed सफल होना।
3. **Escape** (verb) – avoid, evade, dodge, elude, bypass, सुरक्षित निकल जाना
4. **Fury** (noun) – severity, ferocity, fierceness, potency, strength प्रकोप
5. **India Meteorological department (IMD)** (noun) – the principal department responsible for meteorological observations and weather forecasting under Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India .भारतीय मौसम विभाग
6. **Potent** (adjective) – powerful, strong, vigorous, mighty, शक्तिशाली
7. **Sweep** (verb) – move swiftly and smoothly. तेज़ी से निकल जाना
8. **Noticeable** (adjective) – apparent, evident, obvious, visible, prominent, स्पष्ट
9. **Infrastructure** (noun) – facilities, structure, foundation, base, setup, संरचना
10. **Scores of something** (phrase) – many, numerous, a large number of, बहुत सारे
11. **Casualty** (noun) – victim, fatality, mortality, loss, death. हताहत
12. **Trajectory** (noun) – course, path, direction, route, प्रक्षेप पथ
13. **Bypass** (verb) – circumvent, get around, avoid, dodge, बचकर निकल जाना
14. **Estimate** (verb) – assess, evaluate, judge, calculate, compute, अनुमान लगाना
15. **Likely** (adjective) – probable, possible, expected, liable, likely, संभावित
16. **Swing** (verb) – swerve, veer, pivot, rotate, घूम जाना
17. **Coastal** (adjective) – littoral, shoreline, seaside, beachside, तटीय
18. **Lead time** (noun) – preparation time तैयारी का समय
19. **Strength** (noun) – power, potency, might, force, toughness, शक्ति
20. **Evacuate** (verb) – withdraw, remove, displace, clear, खाली करना
21. **Coastal** (adjective) – littoral, shoreline, seaside, beachside, तटीय
22. **Shelter** (noun) – refuge, haven, sanctuary, protection, आश्रय

23. **Power outage** (noun) – blackout, power cut, power loss, loss of power, बिजली की कटौती
24. **Knock down** (phrasal verb) – flatten, level, demolish, destroy, गिरा देना
25. **Feeder** (noun) – a main power line that carries electricity from the substation to a local/regional service area.
26. **Establishment** (noun) – organization, institution, structure, enterprise, body, संस्था
27. **Reportedly** (adverb) – supposedly, allegedly, purportedly, reputedly, ostensibly, कथित रूप से
28. **Normalcy** (noun) – regularity, normality; a normal condition सामान्य स्थिति
29. **Precisely** (adverb) – Accurately, exactly, correctly, completely एकदम सही
30. **Gauge** (verb) – measure, calculate, estimate, assess, evaluate, मापना
31. **In theory** (phrase) – hypothetically, theoretically, on paper, in principle, in abstraction, सिद्धांततः
32. **Inefficient** (adjective) – unproductive, ineffective, inadequate, inept, incompetent, अक्षम
33. **Livelihood** (noun) – subsistence, living, sustenance, means of support, आजीविका
34. **Bring about** (phrasal verb) – cause, effect, produce, induce, create, उत्पन्न करना, घटित करना
35. **Precautionary** (adjective) – preventive, protective, safety, precautional, defensive, एहतिहाती
36. **Strike** (verb) – hit, impact, attack, afflict, affect, प्रहार करना
37. **Era** (noun) – age, epoch, period, time, stage, युग
38. **On the horizon** (phrase) – imminent, forthcoming, upcoming, impending, on the cards, नजदीक आनेवाला
39. **Thanks to** (phrase) – because of, due to, owing to, as a result of, की बदौलत, के कारण से
40. **Global warming** (noun) – Global warming is a gradual increase in the earth's temperature generally due to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants
41. **Fountainhead** (noun) – origin, source, root, genesis, inception, स्रोत
42. **Evacuation** (noun) – clearance, removal, relocation, displacement, निकासी, खाली करना (भू-भाग का)
43. **Intervention** (noun) – involvement, interference, mediation, intercession, हस्तक्षेप

44. **Coastal-regulation-zone** (noun) – the areas along the 7,500 km-long coastal stretch of India.
45. **Norm** (noun) – standard, rule, guideline, principle, मानक
46. **Shoreline** (noun) – coast, beach, seaside, waterfront, किनारा
47. **Dwelling** (noun) – house, home, residence, abode, आवास
48. **Inhabitant** (noun) – resident, occupant, dweller, denizen, निवासी
49. **Strengthen** (verb) – reinforce, fortify, bolster, enhance, मजबूत करना
50. **Bulwark** (noun) – protection, safeguard, shield, barrier, बचाव
51. **Mangrove** (noun) – a tropical tree, found near water, whose twisted roots grow partly above ground
52. **Wetland** (noun) – an area of very wet, muddy land with wild plants growing in it  
जलस्थल
53. **Buttress** (verb) – support, bolster, reinforce, strengthen, सहारा देना
54. **Resilience** (noun) – toughness, strength, elasticity, durability; the capacity to withstand or to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness. सहनशीलता

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Cyclone Biparjoy recently swept through Gujarat and parts of Rajasthan, causing significant damage, injuries, and livestock deaths, but with a relatively low human casualty count of two.
2. Early warnings from the India Meteorological Department (IMD) helped in mitigating the number of casualties.
3. The IMD started issuing reports on Biparjoy's trajectory as early as June 8, indicating by June 11 that the storm would likely hit coastal Saurashtra, Gujarat.
4. The storm was classified as 'very severe,' with average wind speeds exceeding 115 kmph.
5. The early warnings provided a lead time of four days, which was enough for district authorities to start evacuations.
6. Nearly 100,000 people in the coastal regions of the affected states were moved to shelters, and about 30 disaster relief teams were activated.
7. The Indian railways cancelled several trains in response to the warnings, and fishermen were also warned to stay away from the sea.
8. There were power outages in 1,092 villages, with 5,120 electricity poles knocked down and significant damage to transformers and feeders in the Saurashtra-Kutch region.
9. Although shops and establishments have reopened, a complete return to normalcy is still awaited.
10. Current technology allows for precise gauging of cyclone impact only 36-60 hours ahead, despite the fact that longer lead times would ideally allow for better preparation.
11. Limitations include the state of coastal infrastructure, communication network inefficiencies, livelihood patterns, and the intensity of cyclonic storms themselves.
12. In comparison to a 1998 cyclone that reportedly killed nearly 3,000 people in Gujarat, it's clear India's early warning and response systems have improved significantly.
13. However, newer threats are emerging due to climate change, with several studies indicating that the Arabian Sea may generate more severe cyclones in the future.
14. Frequent evacuations cannot be a permanent solution, and more effort must be put into implementing coastal-regulation-zone norms for safer coastal infrastructure.
15. It's also crucial to strengthen the dwellings of rural, coastal inhabitants and to bolster natural defenses such as mangroves at wetlands to improve overall resilience.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern based

1. **Based on the given paragraph, what was the impact of early warnings from the India Meteorological Department on Cyclone Biparjoy?** Editorial Page
  - A. The cyclone caused widespread destruction in Gujarat and Rajasthan.
  - B. The cyclone resulted in a high number of casualties.
  - C. The cyclone bypassed India as initially estimated.
  - D. The cyclone led to the evacuation of nearly 1,00,000 people in coastal regions.
2. **What measures were taken by authorities in Gujarat in response to the warnings about Cyclone Biparjoy?**
  - A. The authorities initiated widespread infrastructure repair projects.
  - B. The authorities relocated people to safer shelters.
  - C. The authorities increased the number of trains running in the affected regions.
  - D. The authorities encouraged fishermen to venture out to sea.
3. **Based on the given paragraph, what was the main reason India escaped the impact of Cyclone Biparjoy?**
  - A. Efficient communication networks
  - B. Early warnings from the India Meteorological Department
  - C. Strict implementation of coastal-regulation-zone norms
  - D. Strengthening of rural coastal dwellings
4. **According to the paragraph, what is one of the challenges in effectively preparing for cyclones?**
  - A. Inefficient communication networks
  - B. Strict implementation of coastal-regulation-zone norms
  - C. Frequent evacuations
  - D. Strengthening of natural bulwarks
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Fearful
  - B. Informative
  - C. Optimistic
  - D. Critical
6. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The impact of cyclones on coastal regions
  - B. The importance of early warnings and preparedness
  - C. Challenges in implementing evacuation policies
  - D. The effects of global warming on cyclone frequency
7. Which word is a synonym for "**buttressed**" as used in the passage?
  - A. Supported
  - B. Weakened
  - C. Destroyed
  - D. Ignored
8. **Which idiom best describes the main theme of the editorial?**

- A) Batten down the hatches
- B) Fly by the seat of one's pants
- C) Calm before the storm
- D) Every cloud has a silver lining

9. **Select the most appropriate option to replace the underlined word in the given sentence**

The little girl was so frightened by the thunder that she hid under her bed

- A. elated
- B. captivated
- C. amused
- D. terrified

10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech**

He said that something might be missing in there.

- A. He said, "Something may be missing in here."
- B. He said, "Something had to be missing in there."
- C. He said, "Something is been missing in here."
- D. He said, "Something could be missing in here."

**Comprehension**

The questionable \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ of advocate L. Victoria Gowri as a judge of the Madras High Court epitomises the problematic nature of the system of judicial appointment. It also \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ a government-driven project to take over the Bench through its favourites. Ms. Gowri, \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ unabashed prejudice against minorities became evident when her past speeches and interviews came to light after her name was approved by the Supreme Court, \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ sworn in at an oath-taking ceremony organised with great dispatch. Earlier, the Union Law Ministry had processed the recommendation concerning a set of candidates with extraordinary speed not displayed in other cases. It was clear that the government wanted to act ahead of any possible interim order from the Court, which had agreed to hear petitions from a group of lawyers against her appointment. In the process, the government ignored a specific recommendation that R. John Sathyan, an advocate whose candidature was earlier opposed by the Ministry, be appointed first. It is a clear message that the present regime would pick and choose among those approved by the collegium, in a manner informed by its political preferences. That the government repeatedly has its way indicates that the conflict over the appointment process has reached a stage in which the collegium is constantly under pressure to yield to the executive's position on individuals if any meaningful progress is to be made on the \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ process of filling up vacancies.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. Occasion
- B. Evasion
- C. Elevation
- D. Evaluation

12. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.

- A. Portends
- B. Extend
- C. Intend
- D. Ascend

13. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.

- A. Who
- B. Whose
- C. Which
- D. Whom

14. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.

- A. Were
- B. Is
- C. Are
- D. Was

15. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.

- A. Potential
- B. Incremental
- C. Perennial
- D. Ephemeral

16. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. The educated youth engaged in or aiming for salaried placements have borne the brunt of job losses and contraction of the economy.
  - Q. The huge number of overqualified youths seeking this comparatively low-level government job further reflects the desperate state of affairs.
  - R. Unfortunately, Punjab has been in the throes of an employment crisis for some years now, but, gravely, the severe blow dealt by the pandemic-induced lockdown seems to have aggravated the situation.
  - S. This is apparent from the fact that 1,152 posts of patwari recently thrown open have drawn as many as 2.33 lakh aspirants.
- A. RSPQ      B.RPSQ      C.SQPR      D.RQSP

17. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. This is an acknowledgment of India's encouraging economic recovery, even as the country is battling the second wave of the pandemic. Citing the revival of private consumption and investment, the World Bank recently scaled up its projections for India's GDP growth to 10.1 per cent for 2021-22, considerably up from 5.4 per cent that it had forecast in its January report.
- Q. World Bank president David Malpass has named India among the three nations — the others being the US and China — which are setting the pace for faster global growth on the back of strong rebounds.



- R. However, the international financial institution hastened to add that in view of the uncertainty caused by the resurgence of Covid cases in the country, the real GDP growth for this financial year could range from 7.5 to 12.5 per cent.
- S. Malpass has made it clear that faster approval and rollout of vaccines are vital for safeguarding national as well as global interests.

A. QPRS      B.QPSR      C.RSPQ      D.SPRQ

**18. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. These middlemen have also been lending money to them for buying inputs, albeit at stiff interest rates. Punjab has around 47,000 registered arhtiyas who make about Rs 1,500 crore annually as commission for their services, including passing on the payments to the farmers. Punjab is insisting on doing it the roundabout way.
- Q. For decades, arhtiyas or commission agents have been helping farmers at every stage, right from the crop's arrival in the mandi to its purchase by government or private agencies.
- R. The state fears that the switchover would herald the end of its time-tested arhtiya system and impact its agriculture-based economy.
- S. The Centre and the Punjab Government are at loggerheads over implementing the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system for making payments directly to the farmers for their produce.

A. SRPQ      B.QRSP      C.SRQP      D.SPRQ

**19. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. New York has become the 15th American state to legalise the use of marijuana by adults, while Virginia intends to allow possession of small quantities of the drug from July onwards.
- Q. A new law will bring relief to many people previously charged with marijuana crimes in New York, even as the state is expecting that the cannabis programme will fetch \$350 million annually in tax collection and create 30,000 to 60,000 jobs.
- R. Licit cultivation of opium is carried out in tracts notified by the Centre in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Uttarakhand and UP let their farmers grow cannabis, but only for medicinal/industrial purposes, even as Himachal Pradesh is reported to be framing a policy in this regard.
- S. In India, the issue of legalising weed — which has been consumed in one form or the other since time immemorial — continues to be contentious. 'Soft' drugs such as poppy husk, marijuana and opium fall under the ambit of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.

A. QRSP      B.PSRQ      C.QSRP      D.PQSR

**20. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. For the customers, the rules not only provide safeguards, but offer transparency and are empowering too — with the facility to cancel the e-mandate before the debit, or withdraw at any point of time.
- Q. The Reserve Bank of India's new guidelines may not take effect from today as mandated, the deadline for adherence having been extended till September 30 since the banks and

merchants are not ready with the infrastructure, but change is certainly coming with regard to auto-payment rules for mobile, utility and other bills.

- R. The users will have to give the go-ahead at least once for every auto-debit payment. For recurring payments above Rs 5,000, banks are required to send a one-time password.
  - S. The e-mandate requires additional factor authentication for recurring transactions. Banks are supposed to inform customers in advance about auto-debit payments that use debit cards, credit cards, UPI and other prepaid payment instruments below Rs 5,000.
- A. QRSP            B.QSRP            C.PSQR            D.PRQS

## Answers

1. C    2.B    3.B    4. A    5.B    6. B    7. A    8.A    9.D    10.A    11.C  
 12. A    13.B    14.D    15.C    16.B    17.A    18.C    19.D    20. B    **[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

1. **C) The cyclone bypassed India as initially estimated.**

The paragraph states that India escaped the fury of the cyclone due to early warnings from the India Meteorological Department. This implies that the cyclone did not cause significant damage or casualties in India.

2. **B) The authorities relocated people to safer shelters.**

The paragraph mentions that district authorities in Gujarat began evacuating people and moved nearly 1,00,000 individuals to shelters in coastal regions. It also states that several trains were cancelled and fishermen received advance warnings to stay away from the sea.

3. **(B) Early warnings from the India Meteorological Department**

The paragraph states that India escaped the fury of Cyclone Biparjoy due to early warnings from the India Meteorological Department.

4. **A) The paragraph mentions that the nature of coastal infrastructure, inefficient communication networks, and livelihood patterns, combined with the natural fury of cyclones, pose limits to precautionary measures. Therefore, the correct answer is (a) Inefficient communication networks.**

5. **B) Informative.**

The tone of the passage is informative as it provides information about the cyclone Biparjoy, the actions taken by the India Meteorological Department, and the impacts and preparations made in response to the cyclone. The passage does not express fear, optimism, or criticism, but rather focuses on presenting facts and details.

6. **B) The importance of early warnings and preparedness.**

The main theme of the passage is centered around the effectiveness of early warnings and preparedness measures in mitigating the impact of cyclone Biparjoy. It highlights the timely warnings issued by the India Meteorological Department, the evacuation of people and preparedness efforts by district authorities, as well as the need for improved coastal infrastructure and precautionary measures. While other topics such as the impact of cyclones, challenges in evacuation policies, and the effects of global warming are mentioned, they are secondary to the main theme of emphasizing the significance of preparedness.

7. The word "buttressed" in the passage means to support or reinforce. A synonym for "buttressed" would be "supported" (option A)

8. **A) Batten down the hatches** (phrase) – to prepare for a difficult or dangerous situation. किसी कठिनाई या संकट के लिए तैयार रहना।

In the editorial, the focus is on the preparedness measures taken by the India Meteorological Department and the authorities in Gujarat to mitigate the impact of Cyclone Biparjoy. The early warnings and evacuation efforts allowed the people to be ready and minimize the

casualties and damage. Therefore, "Batten down the hatches" best reflects the main theme of the editorial, emphasizing the importance of preparedness and its positive outcome.

9. D. **terrified**

In the given sentence, the context suggests that the little girl is experiencing fear due to the thunder. The word "frightened" conveys this emotion. Among the given options, only "terrified" carries a similar meaning, as it also refers to feeling extreme fear. The other options (A: elated, B: captivated, and C: amused) do not convey fear or an appropriate emotion for the context.

10. A. He said, "Something may be missing in here."

11. **Elevation** (noun) – promotion, upgrading, advancement, advance पदोन्नति

In this context, the term 'elevation' refers to advocate L. Victoria Gowri's promotion or appointment to a higher position, that of a judge.

- **Occasion** (noun) – Event, incident, happening, circumstance, situation अवसर
- **Evasion** (noun) – escape, dodging, avoidance, sidestepping (tax) कर की चोरी
- **Evaluation** (noun) – Assessment, appraisal, estimation, calculation, estimate मूल्यांकन

12. **Portend** (verb) –Foretell, herald, indicate, presage, threaten पूर्वाभास/संकेत देना

'Portends' in this case suggests that Gowri's appointment foretells or indicates a future event where the government may seek to influence judicial appointments.

- **Extend** (verb) – Increase, expand, widen, develop, add to, बढ़ाना
- **Intend** (verb) – Mean, aim, propose, plan, anticipate, expect इरादा करना
- **Ascend** (verb) – Climb, mount, rise, go up चढ़ना

13. 'Whose' is a possessive pronoun and it is used here to indicate that the 'unabashed prejudice against minorities' belongs to or is associated with Ms. Gowri.

14. The verb 'was' is used here to refer to a singular past event – Ms. Gowri's swearing-in ceremony. Options A, B, and C do not fit the context. 'Were' is used for plural past events, 'is' is a singular present verb, and 'are' is a plural present verb

15. **Perennial** (adjective) – Recurrent, constant, persistent, continuing बारहमासी, वर्ष-भर रहनेवाला

In this context, 'perennial' suggests that the process of filling up vacancies is ongoing or everlasting. It suggests the task is continuous or unending, reflecting the ongoing nature of judicial appointments

- **Potential** (noun) – Ability, capability, capacity क्षमता
- **Incremental** (adjective) – relating to or denoting an increase or addition; वृद्धिशील
- **Ephemeral** (adjective) – Transitory, fleeting, temporary, short-lived, transient, अल्पकालिक

16. B) **RPSQ**

**R:** (R) sets up the general issue: the employment crisis in Punjab.

**P:** (P) expands on the impact of the issue, specifically on the educated youth

**S:** (S) provides an example to illustrate the severity of the problem, as it introduces a specific situation where an overwhelming number of aspirants apply for a limited number of posts.

**Q:** (Q) serves as a conclusion, making a remark on the large number of overqualified youths seeking low-level jobs, summarizing the desperate state of affairs.

17. A) **QPRS**

**Q:** Q sets the context: World Bank president David Malpass has named India as one of the three nations leading the global economic recovery.

**P:** P further elaborates on the specific context for India, providing more information about the World Bank's optimism towards its economic growth.

**R:** R introduces a note of caution from the World Bank, discussing the uncertainty around the exact growth rate due to the resurgence of Covid cases.

**S:** Finally, sentence S brings the discussion back to the broader context, highlighting the importance of vaccines to maintain this economic recovery both nationally and globally.

18. C) **SRQP**

**S:** This sentence gives an introduction to the problem being discussed. It explains the contention between the Punjab Government and the Centre over implementing a new payment system.

**R:** This sentence explains why Punjab is resisting the implementation of the DBT system, suggesting the fear of losing the traditional arhtiya system.

**Q:** This sentence gives more context about what the arhtiya system is and why it's important to the farming process in Punjab, thereby strengthening the point made in sentence R.

**P:** Finally, this sentence further explains the role of the arhtiyas in the farming process and provides specific details about their numbers and the amount they earn. It also reiterates Punjab's stance on the issue, effectively wrapping up the paragraph.

19. D) **PQSR**

**P:** Sentence P sets the scene by providing information about the legalization of marijuana in the 15th American state, New York, and hints at a similar move in Virginia. It serves as a good opening because it presents a current event, setting up the discussion about the legalization of marijuana.

**Q:** Sentence Q follows P naturally, as it elaborates on the implications of this law in New York specifically, speaking to its effects on those previously charged with marijuana-related crimes, as well as potential economic benefits for the state

**S:** Sentence S then transitions the discussion from the US context to the situation in India, introducing the debate surrounding the legalization of marijuana (referred to as 'weed') in India. It also provides a brief background of India's Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985, which regulates these substances

**R:** Finally, sentence R provides more details about the state of marijuana and opium cultivation in various Indian states, acting as an elaboration and concrete example of the issues introduced in sentence S.

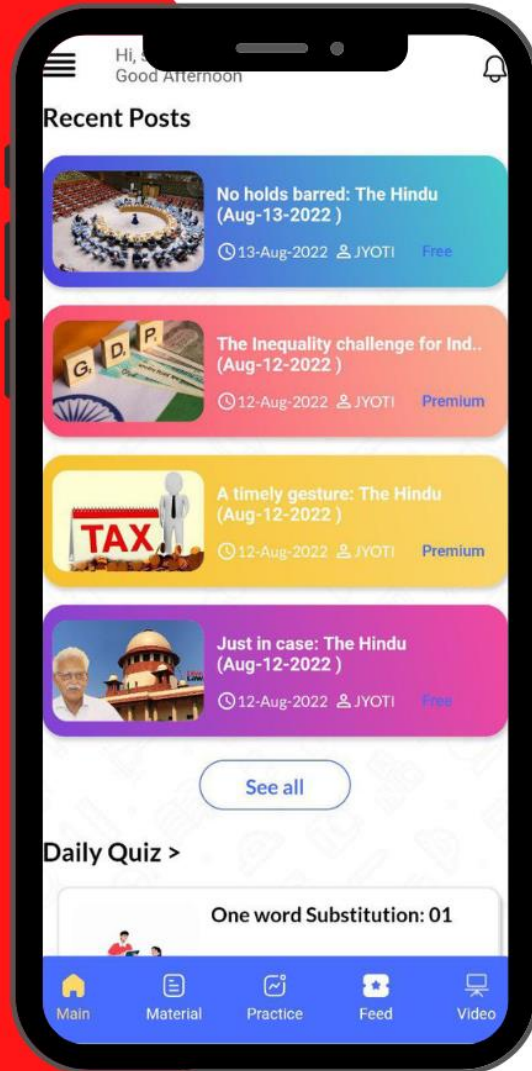
20. B) **QSRP**

**Q:** This sentence sets up the context for the whole paragraph. It talks about the Reserve Bank of India's new guidelines which might not be implemented today, and how changes are coming in regards to auto-payment rules. This statement clearly is the opening one because it introduces the topic

**S:** Following Q, this sentence naturally goes next as it provides details about the new guidelines — the e-mandate and its requirements.

**R:** This sentence continues the explanation started in S, detailing more about how the users will have to approve for every auto-debit payment and the rules for payments above Rs 5,000.

**P:** This sentence wraps up the paragraph nicely by discussing the benefits these new rules will bring to the customers. It also mentions "the e-mandate" and "the debit", linking back to sentences S and R, and forming a conclusion that ties everything together.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

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